DRESS DELAYERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE AVERY INSTITUTE, THURSDAY, MAY 722, 1868, BY THE REV. DR. HICKS, OF

Bev. Dr. Hicks, on being introduced to the

cational and reconstructional welfare.

idea that freedom means nething if it is not based upon and hedged about by intelligence. For seal, indeed, are fron retiers, and insignations all navery, when compared to the years and syste which ignorance imposes upon its constant victims.

You will permit me, therefore the seek to year bankly, calmly, and confidentially. You will not be disappointed if I sak you to consider this cocasion not one marely for congratulation—the cheapest and most worthless invanion of those times—but as a dignified event, big with promise, indicating the true line of progress, unfolding the correct and only method the correct and only method the content and the structure of the structure, and therefore affording in the timety opportunity for a dignified consideration of the situation and the outlook!

ment in its diffusive, and in its marvelous adaptation to human society, may be said to be the history of school houses truly told!
Schoolhouses are the missionaries of freedom, she the hallot, whoult the school would be a margardus, terrible and indiscriminate bombshall into society, for it would be a shot it random.

bombeball into society, for it would be a shot at random.

It is impossible, therefore, to over-estimate this institution in its legitimate workings; nor can we enough admire the fair and patient sphrits who, with intuitive tact, indomitable perseverance, admirable learning, prophetic vision, and our own mother's gentleness stand pledged to keep it in working order, and see that it shall always work legitimately. A representative government, the best polity in the world, presupposes popular education. Its permanency depends upon what it presupposes, vir general intelligence.

Our its representative government, and we therefore, as upholders and members of the same, are taken to be an educated people. But, if we are ignorant, and are satisfied to remain so, we shall be, and we are a positive dangerite the government, a frightful weight which will so effectually burden and harass the public polity of the country, as to either dishand and destroy it outright, or render it impracticable and moperative.

Education is the otherive power.

Terrorant insjorates must be intolerant, and, in the end, will swamp popular government anywhere.

Two dangers, therefore, always menace such a government as ome, which are held in abeyance, or rendered entirely harmless, by the stabborn presence of the schoolhouse:

1. General ignorance and incapacity, and
2. The danger of being affiliated with interests inimical to the general welfare of the community.

The importance of this statement will be seen, if we consider the nature of representative government, the essence of the kind of government under which we live.

The ablest political economist of to-day, in a noble treatise upon popular government, says that the "superiority of representative government rests upon two principles, of as universal truth and applicatific as any general propositions which can be laid down respecting human affairs.

The second is, that the general prosperity attains a greater height, and is more widely diffused, in proportion to the amount and variety of the personal energies enlisted in proportion it.

promoting it.

In other words that each man is the only proper and safe guardian of his own rights, and that no man can claim as personal rights things which conflict with and prevent the general welfare of the whole community, of which he is an integral part. If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it, and if one be elevated, all are elevated with him—for we are all members one of another.

If this position be well taken, it is not difficult to see the intimate mation existing between general education and popular government. Indeed, it cannot be thought too strong a conclusion that no rights, individual or national, can be maintained long where the masses are free and equal citizens.

The history of every civilized people un-

day of every divilized people unteen preserved in the midst of the

elightened people has ingloriously failed, and surractions must fail, to the end of time. What a small minority of wise and faithful citizens might desire to promote and perpetuate, the great resistless mass of incohesive, uncontrolled and uncontrollable equal citizens, steeped in ignorance, will always bear down.

Look at France!

Look at France!

She has not been without her patriots, who impeliably have bestowed their lives to give to the whole nation republican freedom.

Who can compute the wealth of life and treasure which have been lavishly poured forth for this divine aim?

But with what result?

Is France free?
Has she ever been free?
Can she be free?

I answer, never so long as 12,000,000 of her people are unable to read and write. The whole people must go up together.

Education must be universal and ignorance sectional, before France can be free. She must build schools, ahe must compel her masses to attend them, which she can essily do by making them free; she must unfetter her press, and then the star of hope would shoot to its zenith.

one of her own eloquent sons says: "Twelve millions of our fellow-citizens, entitled to vote and to decide the common destiny, are still ig-norant of the first rudiments of reading and

writing.

'How can France be free so long as you have to drag this dead weight; to apprehend the explosion of these embittered and discontented classes?" Never, Never!

And, my countrymen, let us not sneer at universal history and universal law. Let us

The pation in the rebellion, will not always weigh them down.

They will be removed, and all the now distraction of the constitution, and will again, at the hustings and at the polls, employ them.

Their experience, and knowledge, and en-

not seek to stand where an inamental are fallen.

If we go forth to contend against Goliath, let us not forget our slings and the smooth stones from the brook.

Freedom has requirements—thought, knibwledge, that llaws may be made and laws mainataned, rights awarded and rights protected; the individual made capable and a pillar of the government, and the government made to guard and promote the general interests of the whole!

Tassert that the want of education—the popular school—is the true epitaph to read over the fallen republics of the world.

And, it this American republic goes down to the shades—to keep company with the precedents in ancient and modern times—it will be for the self-same festion.

Whit killed American liberty? will then be saked. Some will answer Too much aristocray. Others, too much democray. Others still too much suffrage; and still others, too much law.

But, my friends, the true answer will be—which, God forbid, shall ever need to be said too much is mortance. All other districts are enhoweded in this othe. This is the fotted done which will poison everybody, physical or political, in which it lodges. This is the dead-rot of national enistence under republican forms of government. This is the natural enemy of your liberties and ryour schoolhouses. You will not need to become politicistis; to light intrigue with initigity, it lighthags with rottenhese, and meathese with meanness, but you will find it important, yea, absolutely necessary, to become educated, that you may first fully understand the situation and your position in it, and then to act your part wisely and well.

I have thus taken the liberty to speak a plain word on so this a point, and a contemplate in the light of a possibility a situation of the United States, prior to the election of that princely American. Abraham Lincoln, to the Chief Magistracy, did not so much as contemplate in the light of a possibility a situation for which you have made no preparation; the necessary qualifications to enjoy and employ, which the laws of South Carolins took no notice, and made no provisions—a situation requiring at the start, if not experience, a good degree of culture of mind and life. If it has its bleasings and privilege, if has also corresponding dangers, which, by lack of application upon your pead, more blighting and indiscriminate than the dreaded caterpillar, which, life the descripting which is semantianed.

It would be unjust to the country—to;

but escaped.

But men tell you it is a hopeless task which Ladvise. Is it? You know better. Such advisers, I may be allowed to prophecy, will always be those who would have you gain nothing by your elevation, and themselves lose nothing by your fall. Those who are so well described by yourselves as "carpet-baggere," whose occupation is spoils:

And learn to nod, and smile and shrug with art; Who nothing have to lose, and hence the war b And who, nothing have to pay, at taxes rail."

They will talk learnedly and with affecting grace of your former ills and your present power. But heed them not. You are making new history—have a care that it may never need to be ashamed of itself.

Every sentiment which stands against your just rights and your constitutional neighbors.

just rights and your constitutional privileges will nestle in your friendship in due course if you undertake the work of winning it.

you undertake the work of winning it.

That you are of my mind I am convinced; but allow me to point out to you that here it, becomes you to stand firm against invasion; against false movements on the part of wily politicians, against false brethren, against sappers and miners, and all conceivable enemies who would arge you to drift away and render impassable the guilf between you and all opposing political sentiment, which may lie in the breasts of your former masters and employers.

impassable the guir between you and an opposing political centiment, which may lie in the breasts of your former masters and employers.

Second. The chief reason for this will be seen when I direct your minds to the first and present means by which you are upheld and sustained in your new experience.

The power that sustains you, and that has stood between you and difficulty from the close of the war until now, is the power of the military—otherwise known as the Freedmen's Bursau. The enigency which called for this intervening power, representing the central government, was composed as much of your inability to comprehend and employ your new liberty as of the menace and opposition of your former owners and rulers.

It was a condition of things which called for a strong arm of protection—a double protection—from yourselves and others. You were homeless, houseless, landless and penniless. You had nothing but freedom, which, however important in its place, could not fill your hangry mouths and clothe your destitute families. Hence the bureau. But the bureau is a transient passenger, some affirm that he is an expensive and invarious, if not usprious one. But at any rate he will shortly pack up and go home. You will soon be left to depend upon your own recourses entirely, and you will be compelled to exert your manly powers for a subsistence in the very heart of sentiments altogether opposed to you politically.

Now, then, self-interest will prompt you to cultivate friendly relations with your neighbors, and be more the good, studious, industrious citizen, quietly attending to all your duties as such, than political partisans, following indiscreet leaders, white and black, on the trail of public power.

The man, not the politician.

The American, not the nigger.

The domiciled neighbor, not the predatory mischief-maker.

The industrious, honorable, economical patriot, not the idle street loafer, who, having no visible means of support, takes to preying upon the reasons of the country he disgraces.

triot, not the idle street loafer, who, having no risible means of support, takes to proying upon the resources of the country he disgraces.

Let these be your watchwords: Build

pend upon your own resources, but it is not possible that you can long hold the balance of power. Or rather you must not hope to be in the majority long as a class.

The disabilities which rest on thousands of

not seek to stand where all mankind have fallen.

If we go forth to contend against Goliath, let us not forget our slings and the smooth stones from the brook.

Freedom has requirements—thought, kniwn.

Freedom has requirements—thought, kniwn.

Now, if this prophecy strikes you as worthy of attention, it presents another reason why you should move together, and be very slow to distilisy intense anxieties for political preferment, and should assemble you to deny to unworthy and unprincipled fillin, with tremendous emphasis, the right to speak and sof for

resistless car is moving.

But knowledge enables its possessor to ampley her agencies in his own service, and her thereby what an amount of power, without fee or reward, which thousands of slaves could

unworthy and unprincipled littin, with tremendous emphasis, the right to speak and sof for you.

My second reason for such plainness of speech is that I have a profound respect for you, and san only desire your unmistakable projective, and san only desire your unmistakable projective, and san only desire your control of the project of your interests, viewed from a pure and philanthropic stand-point.

I am not a partisan with those who oppose your political aspirations, but am a member of the mass of progress, and as a Republican have never been held at a discount, except by bitter stiffcinities said a few iniported effice seekers in South Carolinia.

I believe that popular education if the country north of us emancipated the slaves. I believe that the majestic public sentiment which wrote the prolamation of freedom was the child of the schoolhouse. And I believe that that which forms the basis of liberty is also its natural protector, and do, therefore, most emphatically affirm that your new rights are safe only when they are anchored here.

I am proud to be permitted to stand within these walls—reared on this very idea of mine, and devoted to its vindication—to tell you thise things, and to beseech you to hold everything in this life of a political charister subordinate to the power which education gives to the man to discern the meaning of things and their proper a preciation.

Thus I have tried, in simple phrases, rather than by comprehensive terms and close reasoning, to show that the shillty and disposition to appreciate and maintain one's rights depend not upon mere political tricks but education.

Let me proceed, in like manner, to illustrate the second proposition—that the general proeperity attains is greater height, and is more widely, diffused, in proportion to the amount and variety of personal energies enlisted in promoting it.

General prosperity must decide all questions.

perity and permanent good the content of that that's ever inflicted their presence upon the world.

But we are only on threshold. It is as though a great wreck—the wreck of a planet—had occurred. Confusion—cfiace—debris—everywhere; order nowhere. We must elear up. We must right up the endangered planet. We must clear out the hindrances. Seize the things that's parest and put it saide, "Gather up the stones." Clear the field, and make ready for the sowing.

Throw aside the politicians with their schemes for self-aggrandizement.

Like Jonah, they are—some of them—fiscing from the Lord, or from justice, which is the same thing. Over with them, and their schemes perish with them.

Stop spending your scarty cash to buy votes on election days, and put it in a schoolhouse—like this. It will prove productive; an investment that will pay more than Wall-street per cent. interest.

3. I remark, thirdly, that the general prosperity is secured and heightened in the sducation of the individual—by so much as such education contributes to the removal of pauperism and the prevention of crime.

Blavery must have been a heavy burden, upon the master who maintained his manly impulses as well as on the poor slave. No account of pauperism that the world has ever seen can, we think, compare with the record of slavery.

I can believe every gentleman when he tells me that he is glad alavery is gone forever. And if the emancipated can rejoice and be glad in his liberty, the late master and lord. Now the relation is changed, but only slightly the condition.

Under the old order of things, ignorance did well enough in the servant, for he could and

and variety of personal energies enlisted in promoting it.

General prosperity must decide all questions. No man can claim that as a right which interferes with the commonwealth.

To have general prosperity, them, there must be individual excellence and personal activity. But these are brought into existence and are applied by education; so that here, as in offir previous argument, education stands first and fundamental.

But what is general prosperity?

It is that state of comfort afforded to the whole people in common, which, in so many parts of the world, is the monopoly of a few favored ones.

vored ones.

Health is good for the individual; it is also equally a benefit to the community.

Industry is good for the individual; it is also equally important to the community.

Commercial prosperity is good for the individual; it is equally beneficial to the community.

ity.

Home comforts and wealth are of unspeakable worth to the individual; they are of equal worth to the community.

Morality is essential to the happiness of the individual; it occupies the same relation to society. And we might increase the list of ingredients, almost without end, which enter into the comprehensive thing—general present

into the comprehensive thing—general prosperity.

Now, every man is bound to live and labor
to promote this happy and desirable state. The
greater ability he displays for 'himself,' the
more does he add to the common stock. His
worth is thus exactly measured. Each man
can measure himself. Each man can take the
dimensions of his neighbor.

What I desire to establish is, that all these
things which I have snumerated—with their
aggregate result of blessing—depend on education.

By educating the individual man, you edu-

naustive, brought to your notice as a nausave, oronght to your notice as a people. It is importance every one must see. It is a truth which no one can gainsay, that the highest and happiest condition of which we are capable, cannot be realized until we learn the art of life itself. The excess to which ignorant man nature is prone prevents development, unts the sensibilities, renders life in all its sa-ed relations a burden, and blights it foreyer

blunts the sensibilities, renders life in all its sacred relations a burden, and blights it forever in its mere budding.

My friends, the fearful truth, that hundreds and thousands of freedmen are perishing prematurely, even under the very protection and enlivening fact of liberty, is one that requires serious consideration.

Indolence, ignorance, vice, intemperance, tobagoo, and illicit promiscuous commerce among sexes, are more to be dreaded and feared in these lands than war, pestilence or famine, or all combined:

It was one of the chief evils of slavery that these, things were particularly fostered by it, and these, its fell curses, it has left to eat out remaining dife, and mortgage freedom to the half of its wealth.

It is not my province, in this address, to treat, upon the laws of health. I am here to plead for popular education—which shall do the work—and heighten general wolfare, by improving the physical man, making procreation a blessing, establishing and protecting the sacredness of the marriage relation and home blessings, and so leading the various energies of the physical life in the path of progress, that from the lowest strate of society up through all gradations to the topmost, life shall be desirable for what is as well as for what it brings, and men shall live to work more than work to live. Education will do this, and by so doing will largely contribute to the general prosperity.

2. I remark secondly, that the general pros-

the general prosperity.

2. I remark secondly, that the general prosperity is secured and heightened—in the education of the individual—by so much as such education contributes to the productiveness of labor.

dull slave and the sharp hoe. But education opens up the lines of communication between the head and the hand, and skill soon learns the deepest secrets of nature and chops logic successfully with adverse circumstances, contrary forces, and unfriendly currents.

It is not unreasonable to say, that if education shall be allowed full sway here, many years will not pass a sway before unweildy plantations, producing scanty returns for immense but indiscriminate outlay, will, under skilled cultivation and the magic influence of intelligent native industry, yield a thousand fold in the lap of commerce.

tive industry, yield a thousand fold in the lap of commerce.
And not only in the department of agriculture will this result be reached, but in all the trades and industries of city and country life. The mechanic arts will thrive with new motives and impulses. The mineral and other resources of nature's bounteous acres will unfold at man's bidding. The streams of water, now lazily meandering their winding course from the hills to the sea, will invite the rumble and busy hum of manufactories, and will submit to be vexed by new agitations without complaint, and by ripple, cascade and ceaseless plach, musically appland the achievements of labor under the guiding genius of popular education.

Every branch of commerce, now languishing will pluck courage, and banks with solid capital will tell the rich returns.

It has been truly said that "intelligence is the great money-maker, not by extortion, but by production." by production."
"There are ten thousand things in every de-

legitimate work to pay attention to the paltry claims of thieving.

A busy mind, a busy will, a busy body—not in other men's matters, but in his conscience—busy eyes and busy hands, a busyown business, will be safe to let alone, and your chickens will come home to roost, and you wont be disturbed at midnight.

The crimes of men are the natural outgrowths of ignorance. Nothing mars the peace and harmony of the State more than carelessness. But let education become universal, and you immediately put men's passions in possession of reason, which is enlightened and expanded by education.

The whole nature becomes obedient to the best laws, and virtue is sought and practiced for the immediate benefits it confers.

Education can have no other tendency. Thus we have indicated to us not only the

relation is changed, but only slightly the condition.

Under the old order of things, ignorance did well enough in the servailt, for he could and did roll his responsi' lities and burdens on the master. And justly so.

Now, it comes very handy to roll his responsibility and cares on his new master, the Freedmen's Bureau, and it isn't just the best thing to do.

Pauperism is encouraged, and all stimulus is destroyed where props outstay their vital necessity. Freedom means self-dependence, as well as self-possession.

But how shall this condition be taken away? Will you tell that helpless man yonder to go

zen.

But you shall see a change soon! Free schools will bridge the rivers, tunnel the mountains, build railroads, fell the forests, make the

tains, build railroads, tell the forests, make the bosom of nature disgorge her phosphates and minerals, erect factories and iron mills, and talk aloud to every breeze by the flappings of your multiplied commercial fleets. And who shall execute the decrees? Your paupers! Fanciful, say you? Not at all. These things are chronic matters in the country north of us.

for the immediate beneaus it conters.

Education can have no other tendency. Thus we have indicated to us not only the means also of safety to the State—universal intelligence. On the other hand, in the midst of so much concaded ignorance, I may be allowed to express my anxiety, lest you fall into the common ruin and state of mere political machines.

All the suffrage that you can employ—all the ballots you can cast in the great elections of the present—will be of short influence and of little worth as such. Men and communities are constantly moving. There is no standing skill. Your future no more depends on your right to vote than it depends upon your education. Get education for yourselves and your children, and your right to vote will take care of itself.

And thus your best dreams will be realized. Your future will be a full and happy record of

And thus your best dreams will be realized. Your future will be a full and happy record of honorable progress. The ages to come will look back to these days and applaud your patriotism and wise beginnings, as we now look back and venerate and honor those founders of republican government, who, in the storm of opposition which assailed them, kept on, and left to us a government under whose benign and proteoting grace mankind can progress to the highest happiness they are capable of.

can progress to the highest happiness they are capable of.

I have purposely refrained from directing your minds to the influence of education on morals and religion. Nor have I, for a moment, argued the question of the practicability of universal education in a land like ours. The limits assigned me forbid a more labored and lengthened discussion. But if you accept what has been said, the rest will follow after. It is sincerely hoped that what has been said will meet your views of duty and responsibility. I feel the gravity and importance of this hour, and turn with hope and pride to view this noble structure—this foundation of power. It is with indescribable feelings—feelings of patriotism, of veneration and of hope—that I dedicate it to the greatest work—to the greatest worth, in the midst of the greatest need—the work and worth of education.

I dedicate it to the work of building and preserving the State, by training the youth thereof in the fact and possibilities of freedom. May his place be accounted the lowest who shall wreat it from its true plane, and convert its beautiful and spacious halls to base and unworthy aims.

My friends, I shall go down to the silepce

unworthy aims.

My friends, I shall go down to the silence My friends, I shall go down to the silence and peaceful rest of the grave a disappointed man if I do not see you rise in your might, and, to the full extent of your numbers, institute, multiply and sustain throughout the State such schools as this.

To do so will be to recognize and appreciate the novelty and danger of your present posi-

To do so will be to recognize and appreciation, and guard against all surprise.

And the day will never come when you will not know your duty and your rights, and knowing dare maintain. Wealth and domestic happiness will flourish in your homes, and shower delights at your your doors. delights at your very doors.

Peace and harmony will regale you with di-

sver decked a monarch's brow.

Art, science, literature, religion, will vie in blessing you, and, combined, will make your elevation perfect and secure.

Allow me, therefore, to exhort you finally, in

"An awakened mind will seize the critical juncture; the perceptions of the sluggish one will come too late, if they come at all."

The same author beautifully and truly says: "A general cuffure of the faculties also gives versatility of talent, so that if the customary brainess of the laborer is superceded by improvements, he can readily betake himself to shother kind of employment.

But an ithenlitivated mind is like an automaton, which can do only the thing for which its wheels or springs were made. Brute force expends itself unproductively.

It is ignorant of the manner in which Nature withing the more and the mind is like an automaton, which can do only the thing for which its wheels or springs were made. Brute force expends itself unproductively.

It is ignorant of the manner in which Nature within, and you will be happy."

Special Motices.

The same author beautifully and truly says: the name of the faculties also gives or and renown.

"Go gather laurels on the hill of science; linger among her unfading beauties; drink deep of her crystal fountain; become learned and virtuous, and you will be happy."

Special Motices.

The same author beautifully and truly says: the name is unfading beauties; drink deep of her crystal fountain; become learned and virtuous, and you will be happy."

Special Motices.

The horse is cannot avail itself of her mighty agencies.

The horse is growing the complex of the manner in which Nature with the complex of the manner in which Nature with the most of the complex of the manner in which Nature with the complex of the manner in which Nature with the complex of the manner in which Nature with the complex of the manner in which Nature with the complex of the manner of the complex of the manner of the complex of the manner of the manner of the manner of the manner of the complex of the manner of the complex of the manner of the ma would call the attention of all concerned to the fol-lowing named branches of business in which the vig :

fee or reward, which thousands of slaves cound not give.

Thus, my countrymen, education, as leaven in the measure of meal, is to work and the whole is leavened.

I do not bid you look for all the perfection of art, education and science at once, or without infiniteises labor and application on your part. You, in common with all mankind, must labor and wait. This is your work. It is an hopest man's employment, and he who adheres to it does more in a lifetime for the general prosperity and permanent good of the community than all the schemes of all the politicians that have ever inflicted their, presence upon the world. Biores.

Beturns for the above and payment of the tax will be required from January 1, 1863.

May 1 15 City Assessor. OIRCULAR TO THE LADIES OF THE VARIOUS CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.—We, the Officers and Members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Charles ton, would take this method of respectfully appeal

ing to you for assistance. We propose bolding A FLORAL FESTIVAL OR FAIR, during the latter part of the coming month of May, hoping we may thereby realize a sufficient amount nenced, and thus far carried on with gree tantly abandon, unless we derive aid from some source. The plan of a Festival or Fair, during the season of flowers, has suggested itself to our minds, and we feel assured that it only requires your assured.

mee to make it a complete success.

We propose that the ladies of each church p icles for sale as their own good judgment may sugest, believing that a generous emulation thus er endered, as to which shall best succeed, will, whe all are combined in one collection, present a most repared it, in order that at the close of the Fair it may be seen which has succeeded best in the enter-prise, and therety contributed the largest amount towards the cause in which we are all so interested. We, therefore, respectfully call upon the ladies omposing the various congregations of all evangelithemselves, and commence at once the preparation of such articles as their own fancy and judgmen may dictate. Let all assist, the humblest as well as the wealthiest, and with united energies carry out

cheerfully perform all and every labor that may be

quested to meet every Friday Afternoon at Five street, over Messrs. Fogabrie & Stillman's Store). to confer with each other and the officers of the Association, and perfect such arrangements as may become necessary in carrying out the plan suggested By order of the Association.

Secretary Y. M. C. A. NOTICE.—ON A FINAL ADJUSTMENT of the affairs of the late co-partnership of CRAIG, TUOMEY & CO. it was agreed that all the outstanding debts due the Concern should be paid to the riber, who is alone authorized to receipt for the

But how shall this condition be taken away? Will you tell that helpless man yonder to go to the fields and work? How will he go? Who will employ him and pay him?
What's the remedy? There is none. He is a pauper and can't help it. But if education were as popular as pauperism, pauperism wouldn't have a foot to stand on. There would be more ways than one—namely, hoging cotton and corn for the helpless and unfortuate citizen. 36 East Bay, Corner Adger's South Wharf.

omach is the ruling organ of the system. If the out of order. All the fluids are deprayed. The brain is clouded. The spirits are depressed. All dyspep-tics know this to be the truth. It is not, however, merate the pains and penalties of dyspopsia, nor could any pen do them justice. Tens of thousands feel them; no man can describe them.

Can they be prevented? Can they be relieved? Can they be banished at once and forever? Ux-ESTIONABLY THEY CAN. No dyspeptic has ever aken HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in vain Believe no one who says the complaint is incurable.

This great vegetable stomachic will eradicate it—is eradicating it in thousands of cases over which medical practitioners have shaken their heads ominious-ly, saying, "Nothing can be done."

vegetable combination, which has become famous which has never been known to fall, and fortunately recurrence, take the Bitters daily. There is no discount on the testimony in its favor. If there is a man or woman who has ever tried it for indigestion without being benefitted, the fact has not transpired. Universal, uncontradicted praise avouches its won derful tonic virtues. 6 May 9

THE GREAT PRESERVER OF HEALTH. - TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELT-ZER APERIENT can always be relied upon as a pleasant, mild, speedy and positive cure in all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick Headsche, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Flatulency, Fullness of Blood, and all Inflamatory Complaints where a gentle cooling cathartic is required; so says the Chemist, so says the Physician, so says the great American Public of the Nineteenth Century.

Heed ye them, and be not without a bottle in the house. Before life is imperilled, deal judiciously with the symptoms; remember that the slight internal disorders of to-day may become an obstinate incura-

wich and No. 100 Warren streets New York. Sold by all Druggists. February 22 [oct31]

DOWIE & MOISE, Agente, For sale by May 6 wfm6 Charleston, S. C. WHEATON'S OINTMENT WILL CURE WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Bheum. WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores, WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases

Aemspapers.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY NEWS, far exceeding that of any other journal in the South medium for advertisers who wish to reach all of of the people in that section; while the careful classi-

fication of its advertising matter, gives increase minence and value to all descriptions of notice appearing in its columns.

CASH RATES FOR ADVERTISING: FIFTEEN CENTS per line for the first insertion; and The above prices are far less, in proportion to the circulation—the main element of value in advertising—than those of any other daily paper in th

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

city, or in the South.

Issued on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

A Marvel of Cheapness! ONLY THREE DOLLARS A YEAR-TWO DOL LARS FOR SIX MONTHS.

CONTAINS ALL THE READING MATTER GIVEN IN THE DAILY NEWS.

THE EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICE at which the TRI-WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NEWS is published, together with the large variety of inter-

esting original and selected matter which fills every page, have already gained for it a wide and constant ly increasing circulation. It is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be beyond comparison THE BEST FAMILY PAPER, for country circulation published anywhere in the South.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

NO PAPER WILL BE SENT UNLESS THE CASH ACCOMPANIES THE ORDER; NOR WILL ANY PAPER BE SENT FOR A LONGER TIME

RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO., February 20 CHARLESTON, S. C. City Advertisements.

CITY TAXES-MONTHLY RETURNS.

CITY TAKES—MONTHLY RETURNS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR.

CITY HALL, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. TO ALL CONMONION OF APPIL Past, in compliance with the Tax Ordinance, ratified on the 28th of January, 1868, must be made on or before the 15th instant.

AND THE FOLLOWING ARE PAYINGS. MONTHLY.

On all gross receipts of all Express Companies.

On all gross receipts of all Express Companies.

On all Carriages and Buggles.

On all Carriages and Buggles.

On all commenders received from the pursuit of any faculty, profession, occupation or employment.

On the gross receipts of all Commercial Agencies.

On all recommenders received for or by any Insurance Companies.

On all premiums received for or by any Insurance Companies.

On all gross receipts of all Gis Companies.

On all gross receipts of all Gis Companies.

Company, or by agencies for individuals.

On all gross receipts of all Gas Companies.

On every Horse and Mule used or kept within the city excepting horse or mules used in any public licensed carriage, cart dray, or other vehicle.

On all Retail Dealers in all articles whatsoever.

On all Hucksters and Barber Shops.

On all gross receipts of Hotels and Public Eating and Boarding Houses.

On the gross receipts of Cotten Presses.

On the gross receipts of all Printing Offices, Newspapers and Publishing Houses.

On all Goods sold in tactify by persons after resident, by sample or other wise.

On all sales of Horses and Mules orought to the city.

city.
On sales of Stock a, Bonds, and other se
On the gross los salpts of Magnetic Teleg On the gross receipts of all Tavern Keepers and Liquor Dealer All the d'abulters will be dealt with as the ordinance directs. W. Na HUGHES, May 1 15 City Assessor.

OFFICE OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1st, 1888.

THE FOLLOWING DERROTORY OF THE Health Departments published for the information of all concerned:

HOSPITALS.

City Hospital, Mazyck-street, on Mazyck-street, between Magazine-street and Queen, west side, in charge of Dr. F. Peyre Porcher.

City Hospital, Hampstead, on the corner of Cooper and Bay streets, in charge of Dr. S. L. Lockwood.

Small Pox Rospital, at Public Cemetery, in charge of Dr. F. Peyre Porcher.

Office of Health Department, corner of Calhounstreet and Rutiledge Avenue.

GEORGE S. PELZER, M. D.,

City Engistrar,

In charge of Health Department.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH, and Copperss, for disinfecting purposes, will be furnished, free of charge, by Messrs. G. W. Almar, corner of King and Vandezhorst streets, and RAOUL & LYNAB, corner of King and Market streets, in such quantilies as they have been directed to furnish, as City Apothecaries, to applicants for the

CITY CIVIL ENGINEFE'S OFFICE,

NOTICE.

By order of the Mayor.
W. H. SMITH,
Clerk of Council.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHARLEFFON, S. C., April 18, 1868. 

A LL OFFICERS OR OTHER PERRONS CONNECTED with the City Government, are hereby required to make monthly returns to the Mayor of all work done, property received, issued and remaining on hand, according to forms which will be furnished by the City Engineer.

By order of Mayor Cogswell.

W. H. SMITH,
April 20 10 Clerk of Council.

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Shooting on the farms, streets, lanes and roads onth of the Forks of the Road is a violation of the

By order of Mayor Cogswell.

C. B. SIGWALD,
April 8
Chief of Police.

CITY HALL, OFFICE CLA... OF COUNCIL, CHARLESTON, April 24, 1868. 

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY next, the Markets will be opened at 4 o'clock A. M. and closed at 9 o'clock A. M. On Saturday Nights, the Markets will be opened from 5 P. M. until 10 P. M.

By order of Mayor County I.

By order of Mayor Cogswell.
W. H. SMITH,
April 27 Imo Clerk of Council

STEAM SAW MILL. WEST END OF BEAUFAIN-STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER

JOHN H. STEINMEYER,

. RETERIOR.

STREET, STREET

ble duty and privilege which you have kindly marked out for me to-day. One older, wiser, and more familiar with your local affairs and general progress in the State, could easily have been selected from the large circle of citimens, to address you on this prophetic occawinn but I may be allowed to say that I will yield to no one in patriotic desire for your edu-

I dare not, however, flatter myself that I have been chosen to stand before you because of any present and peopling qualifications for the the last, but taker because, in your chartenie forgament, I represent—unworthily, intend—your true and tried friends of every section ut this vist one country—not in any particular sense, but in the broad, exthelle, himians iden that freedom means, nothing if it is not hard upon and hedged about by intelligence. For much, indeed, are from felters, and insign

All may not readily perceive such matters to be bound up or unfolded in the building and dedication of a school bouse. All persons may not at you attain to the 'outpurchanging of its full import. But, my bornes, the whole history of liberty in its mostion, in its development, in its services and in its marvicus adaptation to human enciety was benefit in a

portance of this statement will be

men affairs.
The first is, that the rights and interests of every or any person are only secure from being disregarded when the person interested is himself able and habitually disposed to stand

rds that each man is the only

and uneducated.

popular resort of the politician to immedi in the grand times of antiquity tir the impulses of the free by disvolubly, if not learnedly, of ancient and from such a poetic slevation banner of the glorious fourth, shoutness ye Romans, rouse ye slaves," &c. truth is, that civil liberty was never any of those grand old republics, enhaps, by the inhabitants of the not in them longer than the arm of filters years.

helpless ignorance within, ignorance was atter all, the dominant party, and hence all republican experiments failed. The schoolhouse was marting—popular education would at once have been the foundation and defence of popular

Let these be your watchwords: Build schools, not polities. Form your children into line, and march them to the halls of learning, and let public political improvement, by way of agitation, alone. By so doing you will sccomplish two things.

1. You will overcome all opposition, or at least the most formidable part of it.

2. You will prepare your children for a just application of citizenship, and leave them, constituents of the State, on whose progressive manliness the State will look with pride.

But not only will you shortly be left to depend upon your own resources, but it is not

your white brethren, because of their partici-pation in the rebellion, will not always weigh

aggregate result of blessing—depend on edu-cation.

By educating the individual man, you edu-cate the community. Every person is so bound up with the whole people that they must feel his weal or his woe. No man lives to himself.

1. I remark, first—that the general prosperi-ty is secured and heightened by the education of the individual—by so much as such educa-tion discovers to him his physical nature, and the means of its development and preserva-tion.

tion.

If ignorance has swamped republics of which no man doubts—the same disease has shortened and crippled the life of man, until like the early dew, he disappears before the sun reaches the meridian.

The subject of physical education, should be immediately and with ability, simple and extensive becomes a neonle.

The proverbial thief will be too busy at his legitimate work to pay attention to the paltry.

education contributes to the productiveness of labor.

The question here opened up is also one of the most important questions affecting the populations of the States. Labor, in a free State, increases in value as the laborer increases in intelligence. The one is the criterion of the other. The hoe is a good and valuable instrument, but it is an ignorant planter's weapon, where he substitutes it for a plough or cultivator, which he cannot use, because Sambo hasn't brains enough to guide it.

And so it came to pass that there was mighty little difference between the two machines—the dull slave and the sharp hoe. But education opens up the lines of communication between

partment of life which, if done in season, can be done in a minute, but which, if not season-ably done, will require length of time for their performance.

vinest music.

Honor and fame, in honorable pursuit, will becken your children to their high places, and press their heads with brighter diadems than

All persons indebted to said Concern, by note or FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY.—THE

The faculty has its fallscies. One of them is that indigestion is the most difficult of all the ordinary ilments of mankind to combat and subdue. This is a mistake. Nothing can be easier than to conquer it if the true specific be administered. This throughout the civilized world as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is an entidote to the disease it is everywhere procurable. If you wish to fool with the dyspepsia, try the pharmacoposia prescrip-tions. If you want to root it out and prevent its

Manufactured only by the sole proprietors, TAR-RANT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 278 Green-

AT INFANTS DO NOT CRY WITHOUT A CAUSE.—By an interesting practical application of chemical laws to the kernels of wheat and barley, a nutriment is produced and perfected that sets in operation the natural laws of digestion and assimila ion in the most inactive, indolent and tender stomach. If your infant suffers from insufficient breast milk, give it COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL G. W. COMSTOCK, 51 Courtlandt st., N. Y. FOOD.

the Skin.

Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

September 16 S8mwfiy. AT A-A-A-A-THE BEST DYSPEP-TIC BITTERS now in use are PANENIN'S Hepatic Bitters. They never fail to give relief. Try a bottle

THAN PAID FOR. Address

NOTICE.

HEALTH DISTRICTS.

HEALTH DISTRICTS.

HEALTH DISTRICT No. 1.—Bounded on the north by south side of Calhoun-street, on the east by Cooper River, on the south by Bouth Battery, on the west by case aste of Moeting-street, embracing Wards. Nos. 1 and 3; in charge of Dr. Joseph Yates. Office and Dispensary No. 18 Market-street, opposite State. Residence No. 13 Church-street.

HEALTH DISTRICT No. 2.—Bounded on the north by South side of Calhoun-street, on the east by west side of Meeting-street, on the south by South Battery, and on the west by Ashiley River, embracing Wards Nos. 2 and 4; in charge of Dr. S. Chatburn Brown. Office and Dispensary No. 70 Wentworth-street, near St. Philip-street. Besidence corner of George and Anson streets.

HEALTH DISTRICT No. 3.—Bounded on the north by City Boundary, on the east by Cooper River, on the south by north side of Calhoun-street, and on the west by east side of Ring-street, szchocacing Wards Nos. 5 and 7; in charge of Dr. J. Ford Priole and. Office and Dispensary on the southeast corner of St. Philip and Warren streets. Residence, Beaufain-street, opposite Masyck-street.

HEALTH DISTRICT No. 4.—Bounded on the north by City Boundary, on the east by west-side of King-street, on the south by morth side of Calhoun-street, and on the west by Ashley River, embracing Wards Nos. 6 and 8; in charge of Dr. J. Somers Buist. Office and Dispensary on the southeast corner of 8t. Philip and Warren streets. Residence, Ro. 105

At all the Dispensaries from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.; and from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M., daily.

All patients who are able will be required to attend at these Dispensaries during the hours specified, and at the Dispensary of the District in which they reside.

OHARLESTON, S. C., May 4, 1868.)

ON AND AFTER TO-DAY, CHLORIDE OF LIMB

The citizens are earnestly requested to co-operate with the Board of Health by making a timety and udicious use of the articles thus furnished.

GEORGE S. PELZER, M. D.,

10 City Registrar. Meeting-street, and other citizens interested e building of a Shell Road on Meeting-street Spring-street to the City Boundary, are hereby in the building of a Shell Road on Mestings are the from Spring-street to the City Boundary, are the respectfully informed that a Book of bubsori will be opened for their signatures in my officed asy, and that when such an amount is pledge in the judgment of the City Civil Engineer will rant the undertaking, the work will be forth commenced.

LOUIS J. BARBUT,
March 13

City Civil Engine

CORN GROUND ON TOLL AT LOW RATES, AT the House of Correction, Magazine street.

By order of Chief of Police.

By order of Chief of Police.

April 18

30

Keeper H. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE. OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL, CHARLESTON, April 30, 1868.

L'ENABLESTON, AND L'ENAB

SHELL ROAD. CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, April 28, 1888.

Tarmers and others are requested for the work. Cattle drivers are requested not to use the Meeting-street Road at all. The disturbance of all the grade and allignment pegs, recently put up. renders it necessary to make the above request.

April 30 City Engineer.

MAIN GUARDHOUSE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., APRIL 7, 1888.

NOTICE—THE ORDINANCE PROHIBITING
the firing of guns, pistols, squibe, &c., within
the city limits, will hereafter be strictly enforced.
Shooting on the farms, streets, lanes and

NOTICE RELATIVE TO THE MAR-

CHARLESTON

Having rebuilt his STEAM SAW MILL, is now pre pared to execute all orders for SHIPPING and CITY TRADE with dispatch.

West end of Beaufain-sireet.